When a course of false legislation has led the Govment into a violation of these cardinal rules, we bail chight any conjuncture of circumstances which to a plain and simple course of pri no sacrifice too great, which would ak a reformation, and force us to those first principles platical faith, by which alone we can perpetuate alled those institutions, which have so long secured on and prosperity to the States; so successfully maind the rights of property, liberty and equality of perthe limitation and responsibility of Government. Three are some of the great principles by which we rotel the Constitution, estimate our civil and politiights, and judge of the motives and actions of men. fact are principles well understood and thoroughly ap-They are problements of this liberty. int they consider the state of ad strengthen with our strength." eur feet, and guides to our path. By their unerring and guidance we have successfully contended must those antagonist principles which are perpetualassailing and undermining our liberties-and have atto shame those exclusive and self sufficient spirits, the have no teleration for equal rights and privilegesdistrust the capacity of the people for self governhave no confidence in their understanding or vir s, and no faith in the stability of our Republican Inmutions. History is but a record of the artifices, the amphs, and the tyraunies of the few over the many Whether as Patricians of Rome, Barons of the middle ters or the Nobles of modern times, they have never field to establish their supremacy, and to execute vengance on the resisting multitude. Having the hundred

an Argus, to search every weak point of de-

gar, and the hundred hands of a Briareus, to execute

the purposes of a common will, they moved forward with

manimity and an impetuosity which overwhelmed

erry barrier in their path to universal empire. But in

er own country, where democratic principles were

ewn with the first plantation of the colonies, and where perty and equality are the spontaneous productions of -in this favored land of intelligent freemen, hey have been baffled and repulsed in all their assaults apon the rights of man. They have assumed every ame and shape, that could best conceal their designs, er accomplish their purposes. At one time they are sait Federal—at another they are Federal—Now for war and then for peace-now they seize on this engine of agitation and panic, and now on that. At one period ey are National Republicans, at another they are Whigs-and finally on the accession of new allies, they most appropriately assume the modern cognomen of British monopolisis, and style themselves Conservative Whigs. But all these artifices have been hitherto unavailing. A sagacious people, guided by unerring truth, have always detected and resisted them. Each septenniad since the foundation of the Government, has witnessed some corrupting and oppressive scheme, or some subtle delusion, that was hoped or expected to depress and degrade the people, and cheat them of their liberties. The funding system, the Alien and Sedition laws, the Tariff, and Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, judicial and legislative usurpations sapping and undermining the independence of the States, and Nullification heresy of contrary tendencies, have all spent their force and failed. They only served to prove the strength and genuineness of those eternal prin which he at the foundation of our Institutions, are deepv rooted in the affections of the people-which consti tate their very modes of thought and of feeling, and are destined henceforth to pervade and renovate all classes men. With the genius of Christianity-a kindred specit, pure and heaven-born, hand in hand, they will forth conquering and to conquer, until they shall subdue the whole earth, and bring all the nations thereof under their benign, just and gentle sway. How an honest Christian can be other than a thorough Democrat, is a mystery to me. But let that pass — The entire frame work of the society in which we hre, may be broken down and thrown into a mass of ruins-anarchy, and confusion, and much may sweep through and deluge the land. But those renovating principles of truth, drawn from the Bible and the Constitution, and pervading the hearts of men, will rise above confusion, and triumph over disorder. Like the Spirit of God moving on the face of the waters, they will dispel the overshadowing clouds and darkness, reduce chaos to order, and shape the scattered elements into forms more perfect, more beautiful, and better suited to the purposes and wants of men. Vain is the resistance of human power to the onward march of truth-worse than the idle mockery of the Barbarian Monarch, who commanded the swelling ocean to come thus far and no farther. The truth is omnipotent and will prevail. It is destined to prevail over the last strong holds of injustice and oppression in our own land. The money power concentrated and organized into political engines, controlling all legislation, domineering over the people, and themselves above all law, will be compelled submit to its scrutiny, and yield to its reforming hand. The last thirty years have taught us a lesson of bitter experience, which will not soon be forgotten. Escaping from an aristocracy of hereditary nobles, of warriors and statesman-an aristocracy of blood and fame, we have been destined to experience the grinding oppression and so did avarice of a dynasty of associated wealth. Money, and power, and monopolies, and privileges, and exemptions, are not conferred on the individual, and erpetuated in his corporeal progeny, as in England or France-but they are conferred on a corporation-a being of law, into which he transfuses all his wealth, and uales it from generation to generation. these Banking corporations may be made up of the collected resources of the widow and the orphan, the labarer and the husbandman. But this accumulated mass is controlled by a few individuals, or by one master spirit, shose commercial and political influence is proportioned to the resources of the institution over which he presides These Banking Corporations hold the place the Ancient Baron, the Modern Noble, and the Roman Patrician. The possessors of all power, the gracious dispensers of all good. They have in their hands the destinies of our country. Their will gives law in the Market and the Exchange, the Parlor and the Senate. Abundance and poverty are their hand maids. They give riches, or they they take them away, at their pleasure. They pour out the means of enterprize, or they

dry up the fountains of industry, according to their sovereign will. By their means, Princes are made in a day, and in a day reduced to penury. These things we have seen and wondered at. But no man could explain the mystery. We have felt that some powerful and irresistible influence was gradually drawing all the wealth and pow er, and offices of the country into the hands of a few; but no man could lay his hand on the particular agent that was producing such unequal results. We knew that an aris ocratic and monopolising spirit pervaded a large class of our citizens; but were not aware of the particular engine they used to accomplish their purposes. But the experience and sad reverses of the last few years have revealed to us the true cause. And I am greatly mistaken in the character of the American people, it they do not apply the true remedy. They are not yet prepared to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. There are few disinterested men of reflection and obser vation who are not satisfied that the American Banking System in itself, and in its connection with Government, has been the fruitful source of all our difficulties. The stern lessons of necessity, the only lessons that can operate on masses of men, have taught us that the banking system as it exists in the United States is unsound and delusive-that it destroys all standard of value, makes a lottery of property, a merchandise of money-extinguish es the idea of fixed and moderate profits, and subjects the country to fluctuations of price, more demoralising, ruinous and oppressive than the debasement and arbitraty alteration of the coins practised by tyrants of former times. In its salaries and fees, to nearly a thousand sets of officers, presidents, cashiers, clerks, messengers, notaries and attorneys, in its profits to stockholders, aver aging more than thirty millions annually-in the profits o brokers for changing depreciated notes into moneyin the gain to banks, their friends and favorites in speculations in property, merchandise, produce and stocks, during the periodical contractions and expansions of the eurrency, and the suspensions of specie payments-al ry on their speculations; in the gain from the wear and tear of notes, and in the losses to the community from counterfeiting; it is enormously burthensome to the ple, and more oppressive to the free citizens of the United States, than ever the feudal system was to the serfs and peasants of Europe. These evils, great as they may be, are aggravated by a connection between the Government and the Banks. Like the union of Church and State, it is an unholy alliance, corrupting to both parties, and fraught with infinite mischief to the people; it lends a false credit to the notes in circulation. The take them because the Government takes them. Having the entire resources/ of the United States to is sue upon, the banks are tempted to ruinous expansions, the people to wild speculation and extravagance, having nothing but their own spurious capital to redeem those issues, they soon depreciate in value, the Banks finally cease to pay them, and the losses ultimately fall on the laboring and producing classes. It confers a boundless patronage on the Executive in the selection of its depositories, and engenders a spirt of debasing servicity in these which string to obtain on the conbasing servility in those which strive to obtain or to continue the bounties of the Treasury—it so connects and intermingles the interests of all the Banks, that the good must suffer for the misconduct of the bad, and no reformation can be effectual in one State which is not carried out in all the others-it makes the Government dependent on the Banks, and puts it in the power of the latter to deprive the Treasury at any time of the ability to pay its creditors-it creates an interest in favor of high taxes

and low appropriations-begets an alliance between the

Banking and Tariff policy, whose principle is to take

from the people and give to Banks and favored classes-

t is an invasion of the rights of the States, dangerous to

their independence, and is rapidly terminating in the go-

associated wealth, in the place of a constitutional govern

ment conducted by the agents of the people. A con-

nection fraught with such consequences, the fruitful

source for so manny years of embarrassments and party

ought not to be continued. That separation which has

already taken place by the voluntary act of the banks,

ought to be made perpetual by legal enactment; and every measure having that end in view, and strictly guarded in references.

ed in reference to the Constitution, economy and respon-

sibility, will meet with the cordial approbation and sup-

strife, and productive of no peculiar and essential good

vernment of an uncontrolled, irresponsible

port of the people. They will not trouble themselves | fate already pronounced by the voice of the nation, and | much about the details of such a measure; few have the leisure or the capacity for working out such things to their results, but you may rely upon it, that no Demo cratic Republican can iong hesitate as to the policy of a separation. The great principles by which he is guided inevitably lead him to that result, and they carry him to desire a reformation in the Banking system itself. A system which is so potent for mischief even in its weakness; like the strong man laying hold on the pillars of the temple and overwhelming thousands in one common ruin with himself-a system which is but a monopoly of credit and of coining paper money, the only currency of the States-a combination of wealth and political power, controlling all legislation and subverting all just and equal rights, cannot be longer tolerated. hour of reformation has come, and the people will not be satisfied with any thing less than a restoration of Banks to their original and legitimate purposes, as com-mercial agents operating on solid capital, sustained by the unlimited responsibility of those who enjoy their advantages, and open to the free competition of such principles they would become valuable aids to credit and to commerce, dispensing blessings to all and injurious to none. But the patience and forbearance of the with the present state of things has become exhausted, and they are resolved, with a stern and scrutinising'eye, to measure those Banking Corporations by the constitutional standard; and to subject them to the purifying in-fluence of those principles of justice and equality, which have been their safe and unerring guides in every work of reformation. With the light of those holy and just truths reflected on their path, they followed cheerfully on, and sustained Gen. Jackson in his veto on the Bank bill, and in the removal of the Deposites. Some have taken up the idea that they were prejudiced against the Bank because Mr. Biddle was at the head of it; and because they imagined that Gen. Jackson was actuated by a personal hostility to that gentleman. Those who think the people are influenced by such paltry passions, have formed a poor estimate of the intelligent, honest, sober-thinking yeomanry of our country; and are themselves unconscious of the presence and the power of a mighty principle, and have never felt its pervading and sustaining influence in controlling the impulses and the actions of the mind. The people were opposed to the Bank of the U.S., because they saw it was a union and concentration of the monied and political power, not only contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, but deadly hostile to their liberties-Democratic institutions could not exist under its prodigious political influence-it over-shadowed the Government and the people; and, to sum up all in the language of the London Banker's Circular, they knew "from its nature, the influence of a Bank must be allied to the Aristocracy of wealth, and not to the Democracy of numbers; and this is more especially the case with great chartered Bonks, having im-mense power." With these important facts and consins impressed on their minds, the great commercial and pecuniary advantages of that Institution, did not weigh a feather with them. Liberty was at stake, and that was a jewel above all price. They cheered on their bold champion in his energetic measures against that mammoth enemy of equal rights; and, I dare say, would have sustained him in carrying out their principles to their full extent, in an attempt to establish an Independent Treasury; for, it is plainly the only constitutional mode of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenues. A treasury of its own, in the cus tody of its own officers, and subject, at all times, to its own control, is indeed, the main, distinctive feature between the present constitutional government, and the Old Confederation. Dependent upon requisitions on the States for its subsistence, the old government was utterly helpless—dependent on the Banks for its resources, the modern government will share no better fate. A separation of Bank and State, therefore, when viewed in the abstract, and in the light of our acknowledged principles, is the only true policy; and to that we must ultimately come. But, we should not attempt it under adverse cirumstances. To attain any great end, true wisdom requires the adoption of proper means at the proper time. Any attempt, then, to establish an Independent Treasury at the time of the removal of the deposites, would not only have been impracticable, but ruinous. A proposition of the kind was made, but it did not proceed from those who were friendly to the measure. It was no evidence of wisdom; nor was it intended as such. Suppose the President, instead of causing the public funds to be desited in State Banks, had placed them in the hands of Federal officers, the entire money power would have been arrayed against the measure, and any attempt to separate the Government from their influence, have been unavailing. The clamor about the union of purse and sword, would have been raised much louder-the actual distress and panic occasioned by the entire number of banks, would have been much heightened-and a recharter have been forced from a panic-stricken and oppressed people. The wisest course, therefore, was pur-And many of the banks, urged on by their cupidity and love of gain, were, for the first time in their history, induced to side with the people, and to aid in destroying a great monopoly, that they might share the spoils among themselves. The overthrow of the U. S. Bank, by the energy and resistless force of Democratic principles, though aided by the co-operation of an adverse power, was a victory worthy to be celebrated. It was a great battle won-a mighty stride towards the recovery of our lost independence. But to render the victory complete, and to secure the permanant fruits thereof, the public funds ought to have been regulated with a view would have refused to vote on a proposition requiring a to an ultimate separation from the banks. The laws of Congress should have had a distinct reference to that their principles, would, I doubt not, in June, have readitility to the Bank operated against a permanent union of the Government with any banking system whatsoever. It was an alliance not to be tolerated longer than necessity required it. The suggestions of the Administration unquestionably looked to an ultimate and total separation bank and State. Mr. Clay, in a recent speech, has labored to prove, that it was the deliberate purpose of the late Administration, to establish a Government Bank, under the exclusive control and direction of the Executive department. Any one who will candidly examine the views of the late President, will find nothing to sustain such a charge. It is true, that Gen. Jackson, in his first term, thought that a constitutional bank might be devised, if Congress would insist on having one. But, from the date of the Veto Message, he distinctly abandoned that opinion. Long experience and mature reflection, led him to the conclusion that any bank of the U.S. was neither necessary nor constitutional. In his sixth Annual Message, he fervently hopes that, "admonished the evils and distresses inflicted by such an institution, those who have favored the establishment of a sub stitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it."-In his seventh annual Message, the late President declares, that "the experience of another year has confirmed the utter fallacy of the idea, that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the Go vernment"-and that such a bank is "one of the fruits of a system at war with the genius of all our institu--In his eighth and last annual Message he says that "the lessons taught by the Bank of the U. States cannot well be lost on the American People. They will take care never again to place so tremendous a power in irresponsible hands; and it will be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to result, on a small scale, (he would not say a small scale now!) from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their State Governments."-Finally, in the Farewell Address he solemnly declares, that "the powers enumerated in the Constitution do not Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the consequences which followed, may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence in any degree our decisions upon the extent of the authority of General Government. Let us abide by the Constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode, if it is found defective."-In another part he says, recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions; and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption or force, are aware of its power and prepared to employ it."-Again, "the paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; will require all your efforts to sheck its further growth and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will con-tinue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government, as well as in the States, and will seek by every artifice to mislead and deceive the public servants. -Indeed, no man can attentively read the late Messages of General Jackson, without being persuaded that he most anxiously looked to a separation of Bank and State, as the only safeguard to our free institutions. It was a fatal error in the friends of his Administration, not to have pursued that policy from the beginning. Banks were induced to overtrade, from the idea that the national resources were to be a permanent capital for them to speculate on; and the States were induced from the same cause to quadruple their banking institutions .-All that extravagant speculation, and unwise increase of banking operations, and the ruin which has been consequent thereon, might have been avoided by steadily pursuing the true constitutional policy, and showing the banks that they had nothing to exm a permanent connection with the Governmant. One of the leading friends of the Administration and a Senator from Virginia, Mr. Rives, plainly and unequivocally indicated that this was the course he intended to pursue. On the refusal to incorporate a Bank of the United States, that gentleman declared, the Government should "refuse to receive anything but gold and siver in payment of public dues." And he pledged himself to make this great issue. In his speech of 1834, Mr. Rives says, "of all the reforms, social, political or economical, required by the great interests of the country, that which is most urgently demanded, and which promises, in its accomplishment, the largest results of utility, security, and public benefit, is beyond comparison, the restoration of the Government to what it was intended by the Constitution to be, a hard money Go-

vernment."-"That whatever influence such an institu-

tion (as a National Bank) may be supposed to exert in

preserving the soundness of the currency, the object

would be much more effectually promoted by a return, as far as practicable, to a metallic circulation." When

Mr. Rives left the Senate in 1834, he conjured "gentle-

men with abilities so eminently fitted for this great work, as they call themselves, believe in the necessity of

as far as practicable, to a metallic circulation.

called for by the highest considerations connected with the safety of our free institutions-and to bring forward teir powerful aid in an effort to restore the Governmen to its true constitutional character and destination-that of a simple, solid, hard money Government."

The means proposed by Mr. Rives to restore the Government to its constitutional character were wise and prudent, had they been practicable. He proposed to withdraw small notes gradually, infuse more specie in the currency, and then, "the ordinary channels culation being thus supplied with gold and silver, the Government would be prepared without hardship to the public creditor, to require payment of its dues in specie; and thus realise a reform, than which none could be more deeply interesting, in every aspect, to the safety and prosperity of the country." With these sound views as to the constitutional destination of our Governnent, and with these prudent measures to attain that desination, we looked forward with anxious hope to the fulfilment of his pledge. But how great was our disappointment, when the currency bill of 1837 was present ed to us as the practical result of his previously expressed opinions. How deep was our mortification when that bill was adopted by a Republican Congress as their

ultimate policy. We were promised a system of finance which would free the Government from corporate influences, and restore it to its "constitutional destination;" but have received instead thereof, a scheme which binds the Government and the Banks together in perpetual unionconstitutes their promises to pay the only currency un-der a hard money Constitution, and makes the treasures and domain of six and twenty sovereign States a capital and a bounty for speculation, extravagance and monopolies Bitter was the thought that all our toil for years had been in vain-that all our victories over Bank power had resulted in nothing but a substitution of one kind of oppression for another-that we had only cut off the head of one hydra that five and twenty might spring up in its place. Sad, indeed, was the reflection, that our representatives had played the part of the kind swallow in the fable, and driven away one sated blood-sucker, that a hungry and ravenous swarm might fall on the exhausted victim and drain the last drop of his life's blood.

For my own part, as a constituent of Mr. Rives, who was the leader in this business, and who had promised such different results. I felt myself constrained to express my dissent in the most public manner, and in the most solemn form. In a series of resolutions spread on the journal of the House of Delegates in March last, (1837.) will be found the following language: "The Banking institutions created by the States have become so intowoven with their policy, and have taken such fast hold on the interests of the people that they cannot be easily eradicated, and the only means by which they can be controlled and kept in reasonable limits, is for the Federal Government to adhere strictly to the letter of the Constitution, and to receive in payment for duties, taxes, debts, or sales of public lands, nothing but gold and silver, the constitutional currency of the United States. I was not alone in these opinions; our Democratic prin ciples forced every one to acknowledge their truth; but few were prepared to act upon them. A spell seemed to have bound the tongues and the actions of men. In prosperity we forget principles. All saw the precipice to which we were hastening; but no one would lift the voice of warning. All predicted evil; yet each hoped to escape its consequences. The bloated and unnatural prosperity occasioned by the union of Bank and State, deceived neither people nor rulers. All condemned the alliance; yet each strove to profit by its continuance .-Borne up on the Dudalian wings of an expanded credit, men scorned to reflect on the possibility of a fall-floating down the swollen tide of imaginary wealth, they quaffed with delirious joy the Circean bowl which was soon to be dashed from their lips. Alas! that disap-pointment and disaster alone can bring men to their senses-force them to reflection and a recurrence to first principles. When the banks suddenly paused in full career, and like a shock of Nature, overwhelmed thousands in ruin-owing tens of millions to the community, they refused to redeem a farthing, save in their own depreciated rags and promises-holding immense sums of public money, they suffered the Treasury to be bankrupt-when by common consent and con certed movement, communicated with telegraphic dispatch from post to post, they proclaimed their in dependence of law, and their resolution to defy the demands of Government-then were the eyes of the people opened-then were they aroused from their apathy, and thoroughly awakened from that lethargic dream by which they had been snell-bound. They now saw fully and were appalled at the extent of the evils brought on them by the Banking System, and its unnatural connec-tion with the Government. And that separation which had taken place by the voluntary act of the Banks the people were prepared to make perpetual. They felt conscious that now was the time, if ever, to return to the Constitution and to first principles. Incalculable evils had been brought on the country by the Banksno possible legislation could increase them, nor could it much alleviate the distresses of the mercantile classes most affected by banking operations, without trenching This, then, was the favorable on the rights of others. time to cut loose from private and corporate influences, and restore the Government to its legitimate purposes. Now was the time to introduce a constitutional reform, which would have met with little or no favor at any former period. The same Legislature which, in March, separation of Bank and State, however consistent with ly adopted such a measure. And "the Currency Bill," which received almost the unanimous vote of Congress in February, would, in September, have had no support but from the avowed advocates of a union of Bank and State. A measure but little dissimilar in its character, has only received the support of those who hold that a union of Bank and State is necessary and proper-than the fiscal affairs of Government cannot be conducted without their agency, and that the Banks cannot keep their circulation up to the constitutional standard of value, without the funds and the credit of Government, to sustain their operations. Such men may differ as to the mode of carrying out their measures, but there is not a particle of difference in their principles. Some may be for a United States Bank, chartered by Congress, Some may advocate the policy of a single Bank in each State, based on the credit of the State, and linked to the Treasury as a fiscal agent of the Government. Others, again, may be for an unlimited charter of Bank Corporations by the State, and a selection by the Secretary of the Freasury or Congress, of those whose paper and agency shall be used in the operations of the Treasury.

Here is some difference in the details of a measure, but what possible difference can there be in the grounds of argument, by which they are sustained? course of reasoning, which led Mr. Clay, in 1816, to vote for a National Bank, has brought Mr. Rives, in 1838, to the conclusion, that a league of State Banks is necessary to the Government, in the discharge of its functions By a similar process of analysis, they are brought to the same results; and are impelled "to confess that the force of circumstances, and the lights of experience, have evolved to their fallible understandings the necessity of a Bank, (or a banking system,) as an auxiliary means to carry into effect certain powers, specifically delegated in the Constitution." There is no need of a half way house, to bring these gentlemen together; they are codial companions and co-workers in the same cause: the measures they respectively advocate, differ only in degree and not in kind: their principles and results are the same And those that sustain them, constitute that class of men. spoken of by General Jackson, in his Farewell Address who profit by the abuses (of the paper money system.) and desire to perpetuate them; who contrive to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government, as well as in the States, and seek by every artifice to mislead and deceive the public servants." They hold nothing in common with the Democracy of the land. They profess our principles, because, they lead them into power. But they have proved by their acts, that those principles have no-abiding-place in their hearts, and no controlling influence over the mind. Professing those doctrines which restrain the Government from conferring bounties and privileges on one class to the exclusion of another. These Whigs and Conservatives combined, have filled the States with innumerable bank corporations and monopolies, and have besieged the halls of legislation, for the purpose of uniting the revenues of Government, both State and Federal, to the fortunes and fate of those Institutions. In their estimation, the banks, the Govern ment and the people are all the same -"Touch the banks you touch the people." And they have already indicated their hostility to the Administration, its friends and its measures, on the ground, that the Administration, in pursuance of those very principles which they themselves have heretofore professed, is seeking to separate the Government from the contaminating influence of an overshadowing and controlling money power. In other States, they do not disguise their determination. Mr. Tallmadge, the Conservative leader of New York, and a Senator in Congress, makes an open avowal of his ostility. In our own State, they have been secretly hostile to Mr. Van Buren ever since his entrance into the Presidency. They laid their plans to defeat his friends and his measures, long before they knew what course he intended to take on the currency question .-And they now only await the result of the Spring elec tions, to consummate what they have already begun, an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Whigs. you follow these men, merely because they adhere to a particular measure which you advocated four years ago, and hope thereby to be consistent, you will find your selves wofully deceived; and in the end, will be thrown nto the ranks of strange friends, and under the banner of principles hostile to your own. Take warning from the experience of 1834. Many friends of the Administration rolessed to be opposed to one measure only—the removal of the deposites: that question settled, they would heerfully return to the ranks of their old friends. But that question was one of principle, and gave character to all the subsequent acts of the Administration. The convenient time for return, therefore, never came, and those professed friends have ever since been the most implacable foes. So it will be now: you hear many say that they differ from the Administration on one measure only; and are anxious that it may be settled, in order to return to their former support. Vain delusion! The measure of the Administration is vital and fundamental in its character, and one which is to divide and distract the nation for years to come. We advocate a total and final separation of Bank and State-the Conservatives.

is radical and insuperable. Republicans my differ as to | gantown and Beverly road-A bill concerning the reprethe best mode of separation-Some may be for a special sentatives of Louis A. Pawly, with an amendment-An deposit, others for an Independent Treusury; but there act concerning actions of ejectment, with amendmentscan be no difference of opinion as to the policy and the necessity of cutting loose from all banking operations lieve that now is the time for great natial reform -that the banks by their own act have forced us upon it-they believe the time of reform has not come, and never ought to come. Put off the day as long as you please, and to them it will be too soon-too soon! Pro-crastinate until your liberties are taken from you, and then it will be too late. I pray you to look at the subject in this light. This is not a mere question of finance -if it were, it might be easily settled; there could be no division of sentiment. The laws of currency are plain and simple; and the requisitions of the Constitution on the same subject are no less intelligible they alone concerned the controversy might have long since been adjusted. But far other and higher considerations are involved. It is, indeed, a question of liberty While the wardens on the wall, are crying peace! peace we are suddenly thrown in the midst of a revolution which must end in the independence, or the eternal thraldom of the people. In this controversy must be determined the momomentous question, whether the people will be governed by their own agents, selected by themselves and controlled by the Constitution and the laws; or whether they will submit to the dominion of irresponsible, and soutless money corporations. Whether they will entrust the destinies of their country to men chosen for their honesty, fidelity and capacity, acting before the eyes of the nation, always in the presence responsibility, and periodically returning as private citizens into the bosom of society, or whether they will yield themselves bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of a dynasty of associated wealth, as secret and all-pervading as the dark energies of a Spanish Inquisition as remorseless and eternal as an Oriental despot

Whilst we are frightened with the imaginary evils

which have been conjured up by the fruitful fancy of those who oppose the measures of the Administration, we overlook the present disasters, and the still more threatening and appalling consequences of our Banking system. Listening to those who tell us, the Independent Treasury may possibly, at some future day, be converted into a Government Bank, we forget the fact, that these very men present us as a substitute a Banking sysem more objectionable, in its practical operations, and more pregnant with evil consequences, than any system that could be possibly devised. And while we are thus hat could be possibly devised. isputing and wrangling about the petty details of a Finance bill, the principles of Republicanism, and the Constitution itself, are in jeopardy. Four years ago, it was devolved on me, as the first act of my political life, to lift the voice of warning in the midst of panic and desertion, and to call on the people to rally to the standard of their principles, which had been lost sight of, in the onfusion of the times. I now warn you to prepare for similar struggle. Then, was but the beginning, the irst act of the grand dramn-we have now approached he catastrophe, the winding up of the mighty tragedy. in the field of '34, our gallant General, by a skillful novement, divided the ranks of the enemy, and thereby alenced a portion, and even arrayed some on our own ide. But they have now, by a general movement, asumed their true position, present an undivided front, nd have gathered up all their energies for the final conlict. And I tell you, if you would preserve your liberes, you must fight. It is no child's play, we are about It is a death struggle for Independence, n the one hand, and dominion on the other. Your eneny is a host, animated by a common spirit, and armed with the most powerful weapon of modern or ancient warfare. It is a fearful odds, when principle has to stand ip alone against money, station, and corporate influence -But, armed with truth, we must conquer. It is true, we have not the Hero to lead us, as in former days; but we have a firm, enlightened, and experienced statesman, who has proven himself equal to the crisis, and has more than fulfilled the most sanguine expectation of his friends. His first Message has been truly characterised as a "second Declaration of Independence." In doubt and uncertainty, as to the course he would take, to exricate the country from its difficulties, the Message came upon us like the out-bursting of the sun, amid the clouds and darkness of a tempestuous day. His language fell grateful on the ear like "house-hold words;" it contained doctrines we had long cherished, and had almost des paired of ever seeing adopted as the guide of any Administration. Under such a leader, let us go forth into the field with cheerful courage. A Chief Magistrate, who has assumed the doctrines of '98 and '99, as the principles of his Administration, and has staked his poitical existence on their success, cannot fail to receive the cordial support of Virginia, unless she means to abandon her own faith, and desert this gallant son of York, for the sole reason that he has come into the field bearing aloft her own bright banner. I trust the people will not allow themselves to be disturbed and diided by the false clamor of those who would have us believe that there is some lurking mischief, some hidden danger, in these measures which propose a separation of Bank and State. They are measures founded on the principles of Jefferson, Madison, John Taylor, Spencer Roane, and all the bright constellation of Republican Statesmen, for more than forty years; they are founded on the Constitution and the natural rights of man. And we of the South have all to gain, and nothing to loose, in sustaining the President on those measures. Surely we cannot object that a Northern man has come to our aid, and is helping to break up that Bank and Tariff monopoly, which has made us "hewers of wood and drawwater," to Northern cities. Our own institutions cannot possibly suffer by the proposed reform. By the operations of Government more gold and silver will be diffused among us, than will be taken way-of course the balance must be in our favor. On every consideration, therefore, of principle and interest, we are bound to give a cordial and efficient support to the present Administration. And I trust the event will prove that the people of Virginia have not lost their firmness and sagacity, and have not been led astray by the aberration of those who have been accustomed to lead. I have an abiding faith in the capacity of our great democratic principles, to conduct us safely through every difficulty Let us trust confidently in them, and fear not the con sequences As to you, fellow-citizens of Mecklenburg, have no doubt that you will, on the present, as on every former occasion, stick to your principles, and discharge your duty without regard to men. Language cannot xpress the deep emotions that swell in my bosom, when I reflect on the manner you have upheld and sustained me, despite of opposition, and in preference of your own native-born citizens. I was never flattered with the idea, that it was from any personal regard to myself. When I first entered in your service, I was a total stranger, and to most of you, I am, to this day, personally unknown. My opinions and principles c with yours; therefore, you elected me. Experience has proven that I honestly entertained those opinions, and have faithfully endeavored, though imperfectly, to practise them in my public life; therefore, you have firmly sustained me up to this hour. I do not believe that, in this respect, you differ from the large majority of the good citizens of this old Commonwealth. Indeed it is an unflinching adherence to that old maxim, principles and not men, on which the salvation of our country depends. By eternal vigilance, and unshrinking faith in our own capacity for self-government, we shall rise above the assaults of our enemies, triumph over every difficulty, and prove to the world that a Democratic Republican Government, faithfully and justly administered, is the next great, best gift of Heaven to the benign religion of Christianity. Yours, respectfully, HUGH A. GARLAND. VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. IN SENATE.

Wednesday - Evening Session. Mr. Thomas reported a bill establishing the town of Beckley in the county of Fayette. Passed.

Mr. Holleman reported a bill concerning Peter Krie-

Mr. Braxros reported a bill to authorize a separate lection at Glenn's, in the county of Gloucester .-

Mr. Billingsly reported a bill adding a part of the county of Randolph to the county of Preston. Passed. Mr. HOLLEMAN reported a bill concerning the Commissioner of the Revenue for the county of Berkeley .-

Rejected. Mr. Braxton reported a bill divorcing Elizabeth A. Pannili from her husband, Edmond Pannill. Passed. Mr. Thomas reported a bill to incorporate the Buchanan and Pattonsburg Savings' Bank. Passed Also, a bill to establish a new regiment in the county

of Kanawha. Laid on the table. Mr. Patteson reported a bill to survey a route for a road from the Warm Springs to the Kanawha Turnpike

Also, a bill to enlarge the powers of the county Courts of Albemarle and Nelson, to open a road from Scottsville to the head waters of Rocktish river. Passed. Also, a bill to provide for the construction of a road from Moorefield to the North-western Turnpike, with

amendments. Passed. Also, a bill concerning the organization of the Lexington Arsenal, and the connexion therewith of a Military School at the Washington College. Laid on the table Mr. Holleman reported a bill concerning the Notto-way tribe of Indians. Passed.

Mr. Hustos reported a bill incorporating the Charlottesville Savings' Institution. Passed. Mr FONTAINE reported a bill incorporating the Virgi-

nia Copper Mining Company, in the county of Amherst. Passed Mr. Patreson reported a bill to incorporate a company for the construction of a road from Lynchburg to Chil ton's Tavern. Passed.

Mr. Holleman, concerning Wm. Kyle, Deputy Sheriff of the county of Botetourt. Passed.
Mr. Patteson reported a bill to authorize a subscription on the next of the county o tion on the part of the State to the capital stock of the Goose Creek Navigation Company. Passed.
On motion of Mr. Patteson, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April 5, 1838. l incorporating The following bills were passed-A bill the North River Navigation Company-A bill concerning the Sweet Springs and Price's Mountain Turnpike mpany-A bill concerning the Parishes of Farnham and Lunenburg in the County of Richmond-A bill incorporating the South Shenandeah Toll Bridge Company—A bill to authorize a survey of a road from a point at or near the German Settlement to a point on the Morto leave the Bank of the United States to its fate-a union of Bank and State. The difference between us

An act to regulate Perries on the Kanawha, in the count of Mason, with amendments- A resolution for a survey of a route from the Junction Railroad to its connexion with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad A bill con-cerning the Clerk of the Hustings Court and the Sergeant of the City of Richmond, with amendments-A bill regulating the mileage of the members of the General Assembly, with amendments - A bill concerning Jno Cruddy-A bill for the completion of a road across the Blue Ridge, at Simmons' Gap.

After which, the Senate took a recess, Thursday-Evening Session.

The following Bills were passed: A bill to provide for opening the cross streets and al leys, in the town of Danville, in the county of Pittsyl-vania-An act incorporating the Carrolton Exploring and Mining Association-A bill for changing the place of holding a separate election in the county An amendment was adopted, granting taxes on Mer-

chants' Licenses-Aves 15, noes 8. The bill passed-Ayes 29, noes 4.

On motion of Mr. OPIE, the Senate adjourned. Friday, April 6th, 1838. On motion of Mr. McCarry, the

was adopted to the bill, to provide for the construction of the Northwestern Turnpike Road: Be it further enacted, That the said President and Diectors are hereby required to contract for the extension of the Northwestern Turnpike Road, from Winchester o Berryville, and they are hereby authorised to borrow on the credit of the Commonwealth, the sum of ten thousand dollars for that purpose.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Thursday, April 5.
A message was received from the Senate, stating the passage of several bills, (to be found under the Senate head of yesterday.)

The House concurred in the amendments of the Se nate to the several bills returned from that body. [The amendment of the Senate to the bill to the construction of a road from Moorefield to the North western Turnpike, proposes a subscription of twofifths instead of three fifths. ]

The bill amending the several acts for the better organization of the Militia, being on its second reading, several amendments were proposed by Mr. Smith of I. of W. and Mr. Shands. WATKISS moved its indefinite postponement,

which motion was opposed by Mr. Brown. Mr. W. withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. May, the bill was laid on the table The House proceeded with the engrossed bills, and passed the following:

A bill imposing taxes for the support of Government -Providing for the negotiation of loans for purposes of Internal Improvement. (The blank for the interest was filled with 5 per cent.)-Concerning William A. McMullen - To smend an act entitled an act to supply the defi-

ciency in the appropriations to the Western and Eastern Lundic Hospitals for the past fiscal year-Concerning Giles and Mercer counties. Mr. Coores called up the bill "concerning the formation of new counties." (The bill required every person who means to petition the Legislature for the fo tion of a new county, to publish his intention by adver tisement struck up at the front door of the court house of the county from which the new county is to be formed,

for at least two months preceding the annual election of Delegates; describing distinctly the lines of the pro-posed county. The 2nd section provides a poil to be opened at the election by the Sheriff, for or against the formation of the new county, and the votes of the le gally qualified voters residing within the limits of the described boundary, who may offer to vote, shall be taken -and the officer shall certify the same to the clerk of the county or counties within which the votes are taken, at the same time that he is required to certify the elec tion of Delegates, whose duty it shall be to forward to the Clerk of the House of Delegates a true copy of such poll, at least ten days before the commencement of the next General Assembly.)

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the first clause by add ing to the end thereof the words, " and the site for the seat of Justice for said county "
After some debate, in which Messrs, Cootes, McPher-

son, Sherrard, Morgan and Harrison took part, Mr Daniel moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and amendment, which was rejected by a vote of 38 ayes, 39 noes.

The question was then taken, by ayes and noes on the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. McPherson and sustained by Mr. Cootes; and the amendment was carried-Aves 74, noes 16

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed-Ayes 57, es not counted. The following engrossed bills were read also a third time, and passed:-To smend the act entitled an act authorizing the survey of a route for a road from Moorefield to the warm Springs, or to Huntersville-Authorizing the sale of certain lands devised to the Overseer of the Poor for Surry county-Incorporating the Blacks-burg and Newport Turnpike Company-To amend an act entitled an act appropriating the Surplus revenue of the Literary Fund-Authorizing the County Court of Tazesell certain property-Concerning John Seabrook-Extending the jurisdiction of the Hustings Court of the town of Staunton, and concerning the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Petersburg-To amend the act entitled an act to authorize the construction of a road from some point at or near the Sweet Springs to its intersection with the Kanawha Turnpike at or near the White Sulphur Springs-establishing a manufactur-ing company in the town of Falmouth-concerning certain public property, and the official bonds of certain public officers-divorcing Martha C. Hemmings from her husband John Hemmings-to authorize separate elections in the counties of Culpeper, York and Rockingham-to prevent the removal of oysters from the waters in Norfolk county to any other river or waters-Medley-to incorporate the Washington, White Sulphur and Thermal Springs Company in the county of Morgan-divorcing Sally Ballinger from her hus band Richard Ballinger, (with a ryder moved by Mr. Harrison, subjecting the husband to all the pains and pe nalties of bigamy, if he should marry again during her life time)-To provide for the rebuilding of the bridge across the South Branch of Potomac river, on the line of the North-western Turnpike-To authorize a change of location of a part of the road from the Ohio river to the State line in the direction of Smithfield-In rating the English's ferry and Tennessee Turnpike Company-To incorporate the Lee mining company-To au horize the common council of the corporation of Winchester to subscribe to the stock of the Valley turnpik company-Directing the survey and location of a road from Huntersville to the Cheat mountain turnpike-To prevent free persons of color who leave the State from returning to it in certain cases—Concerning Hazael Williams—Incorporating the Pattonsburg and Rock-

bridge turnpike company.

The bill requiring the payment of certain checks o the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in specie, being on Mr. Borrs moved its indefinite postponement-which

motion was supported by Messrs. Botts and Crutchfield, and opposed by Messrs. Harrison and Fisher. Mr. FISHER called the ayes and noes, which were ta ken, as follows:

Ayes-Messrs. Rives, Jeter, Mitchell. Cobbs. Frvatt. odgrass, Triplett, Daniel, Cheatham, Cardwell, Cox, Hill, Wilson, Sangster, Digges, Dickinson, Payne, Pasley Sherrard, Smith of G., Watkins, Spencer, Park, Mullen, Harrison, Botts, McCandlish, Smith of K., Tayloe, Conway, Luckett, Beard, Taylor of L , Orgain, Garland, Brown, Cunningham, Murdaugh, Wooltolk, May, Ca bell, Shands, Robertson, Leyburn. Cootes, Crutchfield, Clayton, Ford, Witten, Goodson, Gleaves-52.

Noes-Messrs. Holloway, Thornburg, Castleman, Keen, Oglesby, Taylor of H., Smith of I. of W., Lucas, Wright, Shadwick, Allen, McDonald, Newman, Fisher Morgan, Segar, McPherson, Adams, Gay, Fairfax, Wil liams, Storms, McDowell, Culbertson, Conn, Crawford, Prince, Walker-27.

So the bill was postponed indefinitely. The bill divorcing John T. Daniel from his wife Harriet, being on its passage-

Mr. Wool. Fol. & stated the circumstances upon which the application was founded.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Rives and McDow ELL, and the vote being taken by ayes and noes, it was decided in the negative-.lycs-Messrs Holloway, Jeter, Mitchell, Fryatt,

Triplett, Thornburg, Cardwell, Vaughan, Dickinson, Pasley, Chapman of G. & M., Oglesby, Spencer, Park, Harrison, Smith of K., Wright, Tayloe, Shadwick, Allen, McDonald, Orgain, Newman, Fisher, Barnett, Woolfolk, McPherson, Williams, Cootes, Culbertson, Conn, Witten, Goodson-32. Noes-Messrs. Rives, Snodgrass, Daniel, Cheatham.

Cox, Castleman, Hill, Wilson, Sangster, Digges, Payne, Keen, Sherrard, Smith of Gl., Watkins, Mullen, Botts-Smith of 1. of W., McCandlish, Lucas, Conway, Luckett, Beard, Taylor of L., Garland, Morgan, Cunningham, Brown, Segar, Adams, May, Cabell, Gay, Fairfax, Shands, Storms, Robertson, Leyburn, McDowell, Craw-ford, Clayton, Crutchfield, Ford, Prince, Walker, Gleaves-47.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, the House adjourned. Friday, April 6. A message was received from the Senate, stating the passage of certain bills-(already noticed in their pro-

ceedings) The amendments to several of these bills were agreed

o, without discussion.
The joint resolution, directing the Board of Public Works to cause a survey of the route of the Roanoke, Danville and Junction Railroad, was amended by the Se-

nate, so as to restrict the expense of the survey to \$4000. This amendment was concurred in by the House The bill imposing taxes for the support of Government, with the amendment of the Senate, was taken up. amendment proposes to strike out the words "to a

retail merchant twenty dollars," and in lieu thereof, every retail merchant whose annual purchases for the year preceding an application therefor shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, twenty dollars—and in addition thereto he shall pay the sum of one dollar for every thousand dollars of such annual purchases over and above

sioner, of the party making such application: Provided; however, that the party so applying shall have been in trade one year, he shall pay at the rate of twenty dollars a year; and provided, also, that no retail merchant shall pay more than the sum of fifty dollars, and that the year shall commence and terminate, as now, on the first day

Mr. Rives hoped the House would disagree with the Senate in their amendment.

This course was opposed by Mr. WATKINS Mr. WATKINS moved to amend the amendment of the Senate, by inserting before the amendment of the Se nate, the following words: " To every retail merchant whose annual purchases for the year preceding an application therefor shall not exceed five thousand dollars,

This amendment, as well as that of the Senate, was opposed by Messrs. Rives, Daniel, Crutchfield, I unstall, Peyton, Pendleton and Robertson.

Mr. WATKINS' amendment was rejected. After a few words from Messrs. Culhertson and Fish-May in opposition to it, the vote upon agreeing was taken as follows-Ayes 32, noes 58. On Mr. CRUTCHFIELD's motion, the House came to a

resolution, that when the House adjourned to morrow, it would, with the consent of the Senate, adjourn sine die-after an unavailing attempt, on the part of Mr. FISHER, to lay the resolution on the table Mr. Robertson submitted a resolution, with some remarks in favor of its, adoption, and stating that the expense of the Map would not probably exceed \$300, The resolution was modified on the motion of M

ton, Crutchfield and Tunstall, and adopted in the follow

ing form: Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Board of Public Works caused to be prepared, in some cheap and economical form, under the direction of the Principal Engineer, a Hilhographic May of all railroads, canals, Macadamized and turnpike roads, constructed or su? veved, or authorized to be constructed or surveyed in this State, distinguishing each kind of improvement, and as far as may be, the condition thereof, and their connection with the principal improvements of neighboring States, and that 500 copies thereof, be deposited in th

office of said Board, subject to the order of the next General Assembly. On Mr. WATKINS's motion, the following resolution

" Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Board of Public Works, in executing the joint resolution passed March 30th, 1837, in relation to the appointment of a Principal Engineer, be authorized to engage the services of one at a rate of compensation not exceeding \$3500.

This resolution was supported by Mr. McDowell, and opposed by Mr. CRUTCHFIELD, and rejected. The House, on motion of Mr. Roughtson, insisted on its amendment to the bill concerning the Penitentiary.

The following engrossed bills were passed:
A bill concerning the Natural Bridge Turnpike Company-To amend an act entitled an act incorporating the Pittsylvania, Franklin and Botetourt Turnpike Company-Requiring certain Annual Reports from the Directors of the Cumberland Gap Road, and other like Public Roads-To prevent the traffic of Hucksters and others, near assemblies of religious worship-Concerning the formation of new Counties.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate insist upon their amendment to the 'bill imposing taxes for the support of Government," in reference to the tax upon retail merchants. Mr. May moved that the House adhere to its disa-

greement to the amendment of the Senate; which motion was supported by Messrs. Peyton, Rives, Crutchfield, Botts and Tunstall. Mr. WATEINS thought the motion ought to be to insist, so as to leave room for a conference with the Senate. Messrs. Wood, Woolfolk and McDowell, supported the

suggestion of Mr. Watkins. Mr. May withdrew his motion to adhere, willing to let the House stand on the best possible ground. would, therefore, let the motion to insist be first put. Mr. Tunstall renewed the motion to adhere, think-

ing it the duty of the Senate to ask a conference.

Mr. Segar moved that the House now ask a confer ence with the Senate, thinking it not compatible with the dignity of the House to be stickling for mere matters of form. Mr. May stated that he did not withdraw the motion

to adhere, from any conviction that the House ought to yield. He would neither ask nor vote for a conference, but he would vote for the motion to insist.

The motion to ask a conference, was sustained by Mr. Fisher, and opposed by Messrs. Tunstall and Rives. Mr. CRUTCHFIELD preferred at this stage to take the

vote upon the question to insist. Mr. SEGAR withdrew the motion to ask a conference; and the question was then taken upon the motion to insist upon the disagreement of the House to the Senate's amendment. This motion was decided in the affirmative, and the

Senate was informed thereof. The bill increasing the salaries of certain public offi-cers, being on its second reading, various amendments were proposed by Messis. May and Rives.

Some discussion took place between Messrs. McDow-ELL. RIVES. WOOLFOLK and TUSSTALL-when Mr. Cox moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, which motion was supported by Mr. Fishen, and opposed by Messis. WATKINS, SEGAR, OGLESBY, RIVES, WOOLFOLK

and McDowell The motion was negatived-Ayes 33, noes 40. The question then recurred on the following amendment offered by Mr. May:
"Be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to

the First Auditor the sum of \$500, in special consideration of the extra services required of him, under the law requiring a reassessment of the lands of the Commonwealth, and of other duties under laws passed at the present session of the General Assembly The vote being taken on the amendment of Mr.

Rives: "To the first clerk in the Treasurer's office, the further sum of \$200, and to the second clerk in the Treasurer's office, the further sum of \$150," was agreed Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend the amendment, by

adding: "And to the Clerk of the Council of State,

This was agreed to, and the blank afterwards filled with the sum of \$200.

Mr. SEGAR moved to make an addition to the salaries of several other clerks, which motion was negatived. The amendment, as amended, was agreed to, and the hill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A message was received from the Senate, stating the

concurrence of that body in the resolution asking a

conference upon the disagreement of the two Houses upon the Revenue Bill. The Senate's amendment to the bill to provide for the construction of the Northwestern Turnpike, was taken up. [The amendment proposes to appropriate

for constructing that portion of the Road between Winchester and Berryville.]
The amendment was supported by Messrs. Taylor of Peyton, Lucket, Beard, Castleman, and opposed by

Mr. Watkins, who suggested an amendment, subscribe two fifths (\$4,000) instead of the whole amount Mr. WATKINS moved to lay the bill on the table; which On motion of Mr. Peyron, the House took a recess until half past 4 o'clock.

AN ACT

Exempting Firemen from serving on Juries.

[Passed April 2, 1838.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the mem-

bers of all incorporated Fire Companies within the city of Richmond and town of Portsmouth, shall be, and they are hereby exempted from serving as petit jurors, in any civil case whatever. This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

MARRIAGES. Married, on Tuesday last, at the residence of Capt. Thomas B. Bigger, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hart, Mr. Nathaniel August, to

Bigger, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hart, Mr. Na Miss Sarah C. Russkil, all of this city. DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Died, of pulmonary consumption, at his father's residence in the county of King William, on Friday the 18th uit., James Herrer Lirscome, in the 28th year of his age.—At so early age he was employed in the service of the writer as cierk, in which capacity he acted in a way as to gain the entire confidence and esteem of his employer, and all who had dealings with him. His uprightness of conduct, his strict integrity and devotion to his employer's interest, were worthy the imitation of all young men. His employer tried him under all circumstances, and as often found him the same paright, honocalds and high minded young man. But the cold hand

tried him inder at circumstances, and a man. But the cold hand of death has been laid upon him, and he has fallen a prey to that most formidable of all diseases, which, though incurable, might in many instances he averted, by strict attention in early life to clothing and regular habits.—May this dispensation of Providence, in the removal by death of this excellent young man, lead his immediate friends to consider their latter end, and his young associates, to "Remember their Creator in the days of their yout MARKETS-FRIDAY, April 6, 1838. Tobacco is selling lower within a day or two-the in-

spections large for the season—the general range of sales for qualities from cullings of good weights, to good middling leaf is \$4 a 7 1 2-there have been sales recently of heavy cullings of inferior quality and condition at \$3 20 a 3 80-the better sorts of stemming and manufacturing leaf bring \$3 a 9-Last sales of Floor \$7 14. GEO. L. SAMPSON.

WHOLESALE PRICES. WHEAT-Very little coming in, and prices altogether

nominal at \$1 50. Cors-70 cents, and a good supply.

FLOUR-S7 1 2. OATS-From dock 37 to 38 cents-from waggons 40

GALAVANE PEAS-100 to 112 1-2. Corros-10 to 11 cts.
SALT-\$2 50 wharf-2 75 to \$3 00 store.

WORTHAM, MCGRUDER & CO. JAQUELIN TAYLOR & CO. have received from New York and Boston a supply of seasonable Dry Goods, which have been purchased for cosh upon the bast terms possible: and they will re-

BY THE GRACE FROM LIVERZOOL BIRECT, by the 10th inst., a choice assortment of entirely New Goods, of the latest styles and patterns, which will make their sinck much the largest and most desirable they have ever had; and which they are desirous of selling upon their kepul credits. BY THE GRACE FROM LIVERZOOL DIEECT,

April 7th

110-12te

NOTICE.—My wife Maria A. C. Smith (who was Alvis) is detranged in mind, and has been taken from my care by her father

Joshua Alvis: These are, therefore, to inform the public, that I
will pay no cost or charges which may be incurred in any way whatever for her benefit.

Louise, 4th April, 1838.